

# ESSEX MARKET SCHOOL MAY NOW BE BUILT.

Another Victory Won by the Journal in the Fight for Increased School Accommodations.

Sinking Fund Commissioners Come to the Aid of the Board of Education and the Children

Veteran Firemen Ordered to Move, That a Mammoth Building May Be Built—President MacLay Issues a Statement as to Delays.

The Journal has told the story of the overcrowded streets of New York—the children, eager to learn, who are debarred because there is no room in the public schools. The Building Committee of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of School Buildings are doing all they can to take these children from the streets before winter comes.

Another Board exerted its power yesterday in response to the appeals which have been made on behalf of the little ones. The Sinking Fund Commissioners ordered the vacation of the old Essex Market building, that the most sorely afflicted of all the city's crowded districts might have relief. A great school building will go up on this site, and there may be taught the children who wrote those pathetic appeals to the Journal to help them get an education.

ESSEX MARKET has been obtained for the children of New York through the efforts of the Journal. The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday gave their aid and authority and that building will be vacated so that a school, which will accommodate thousands, will be built on the now practically vacant block. The market is one of the oldest in the city, and one of the latest to be closed. It occupies the full block facing Grand street, between Ludlow and Essex streets, and runs back to a narrow street which separates it from Ludlow street and from the Essex Market Police Court.

Where now some veterans of the volunteer fire department meet once a month, and where rats, human and otherwise, hold carnival in the interval, at least 4,000 children will be taught. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have come to the aid of the Board of Education in its struggle with the great problem of finding school room for the hordes excluded, and has turned over this property.

It was on June 4, 1895, that the Board of Aldermen by resolution formally abandoned the building as a public market, turned it over to the Board of Education for school purposes and asked the Sinking Fund Commissioners to find a suitable place into which the Volunteer Firemen's Association, which has quarters in the building, could move.

The firemen refused to move unless they were provided quarters as good as those they had. The Sinking Fund Commission-

ers could not be expected to move until the city had agreed to reimburse it for \$3,550 expended on Essex Market and \$450 that would be necessary for moving expenses. He said that the association would be satisfied with the Emergency Hospital building, No. 223 East Twenty-sixth street, but did not offer to provide a place for the Emergency Hospital.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners referred the President's letter to the Corporation Counsel to learn how far the contention of vested rights in Essex Market was justified. That official reported that it was not at all justified, and that the association "could be deprived of its quarters even without the reassignment of other

quarters. The plans prepared a year or more ago for the Essex Market building were taken from their hiding place and dusted. It was formerly the intention to tear out the center of the building and reconstruct, using the present walls of the old market house. The probability is that the Board of Education will authorize an entirely new building conforming to Superintendent Snyder's latest plan for the model schoolhouses. When the old plans were drawn the Board had very little money at its command, and had to be very economical. Now there is no reason why the building should not be constructed on the most approved lines.

The planning for the temporary schoolhouses which are to be built to relieve the streets of overcrowding this Fall is occupying the force in the office of Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder. Much progress has been made in the securing of the needed sites, which will be reported to the Board on Monday, approved and reported

to the Board at its next meeting. While all this is being done to help the children in the present emergency, President Robert MacLay, of the Board, has issued a statement of the causes for the present situation.

**President MacLay and Delays.**  
"The first step in the work of providing school accommodations in any good locality," he says, "is to acquire the site by purchase or condemnation, the latter being necessary where several interests are involved or the title is defective. Under the old law, the effects of which are now being repealed, there was no limit to the time that might be consumed."

"No contract can be let for the construction of a school building until we have the title to the property, and no proceedings for the acquisition of the latter can be initiated unless there are funds to the credit of the Board of Education to meet the payment therefor, even though there may be every reason to believe that the time consumed in the acquisition of the property may carry the matter over into the following year."

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"The Legislature granted in 1895 in full the request of the Board for authority to issue \$5,000,000 bonds. The Committee on Sites at once set to work, and during that year the Board initiated proceedings for the acquisition of fourteen new sites for school buildings, and six sites for annexes to old buildings. Of these proceedings seven have terminated. The property acquired is being improved."

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Cashier Charles H. Stout, of the National Bank of the Republic, who is treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association of New York, received a cablegram yesterday from Dr. W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions now at Constantinople, setting forth that funds are urgently needed there, and that thousands will perish unless aided. Mr. Stout immediately sent \$2,500 by cable to Dr. Peet, and said that Americans were doing all they could to alleviate the Armenians' misery.

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There were present Mayor Strong, Comptroller Fitch, City Chamberlain McCook and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen Oleott. The Comptroller brought up the matter by reading the communication from the president of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, the report of the engineer and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. When he had finished, Mr. Oleott, who had been

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Industriously writing, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund Association be and they are hereby authorized to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the Essex Market building, back of the court room, provided, the Mayor shall certify that the said rooms are sufficient for the purpose, and rooms be occupied by said association for the purposes of its organization; and, Resolved, That the grant made by said commissioners to said association of certain rooms in Essex Market building is hereby cancelled, rescinded and annulled, and said association is hereby requested and required to vacate said rooms in said Essex Market building on or before November 1, 1896.

"Centre Market is the place," said Mayor Strong, when the resolutions were read, "it should be perfectly willing to certify to this."

"You are the man to do the certifying," said Comptroller Fitch, "and I'm glad to hear you say you'll do it."

"The firemen should be moved," said Mr. Oleott, "and when we pass this resolution I think we shall have done all that they can reasonably expect of us."

City Chamberlain McCook said: "I was afraid that we would be unable to move them, but the Corporation Counsel's opinion disposes of that fear."

**The Commission Unanimous.**  
The Mayor called for the eyes and noses on the resolution, but it passed unanimously. The date for the firemen's removal was fixed for October 15, but the Comptroller said the box factory could not be moved from Centre Market in that time, and the later date of November 1 was set.

"That is gone," said City Superintendent John Jasper when he was shown a copy of the resolution. "Now we can get a building in a section which has needed increased school accommodations more than any other part of the city."

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## NO MERCY SHOWN TO MILLIONAIRES.

Bureau of Incumbrances Raids Gov. Morton and William Waldorf Astor.

Stepping Stones and Unsightly Guide-Posts Carted from Their Fifth Avenue Properties.

They Have Been Notified to Comply with the Law, but Haven't Felt Called on to Obey.

MUST GO TO THE CORPORATION YARD.

No Distinction is Made in Favor of Church Property, One and All Being Treated Alike by the City's Raiders.

The Bureau of Incumbrances made a raid on Fifth avenue yesterday. In the property seized was a large granite stepping stone in front of the new home of Governor Levi P. Morton and guide posts in front of the houses being put up by William Waldorf Astor. The fact that the culprits were millionaires counted for nothing.

The raiders were in charge of General

Inspector of Incumbrances Schelsinger. The start was made before noon from Washington square. The first stop was made at the house of George C. Coppell, at No. 40. There a handsome granite block, used as a stepping stone, and bearing the inscription, "July 22, 1858," was torn up and hustled into a truck.

The First Presbyterian Church, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, was next visited and a stepping stone removed. Between this point and Governor Morton's house, No. 681, six large stepping stones were torn from their fastenings.

In front of Governor Morton's new home was a massive granite stepping stone that looked as though it had done duty for many a year. The workmen were attacking it with crowbars when the caretaker came out and protested.

"This is Governor Morton's house, and he will object to the removal of that stone," she said.

"Awfully sorry, ma'am, but the stone will have to come up," said the inspector. "Governor Morton was notified, and if he wants the stone, he will have to reclaim it at the corporation yard."

The keeper appealed to a policeman, but the officer shook his head and declined to interfere.

The house was bought by Governor Morton a few weeks ago from John D. Crimmins for \$21,000. Mr. Crimmins bought it three months ago—then Dodworth's Dancing Academy—for \$65,000.

At the corner of Fifty-sixth street are the houses recently completed by William Waldorf Astor. In front of them, facing the avenue, were three large, unsightly guide posts the contractor had neglected to remove. Mr. Astor had been notified, but he failed to act, and they were pulled up and carted away. A large crowd of the curiously inclined stopped to see the work, and commented on the fact that no partiality was shown millionaires.

unions or not. Nor does the question seem to have been pressed on them by the men.

If there was any dissatisfaction it was as to the manner in which the company met the State Half-Holiday law, by requiring

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## HENRY GEORGE WRITES OF OHIO LABOR TROUBLES.

Reviews the Brown Hoisting Works Lockout in Cleveland and Its Causes.

Feeling Aroused Among Workingmen Proves an Important Element in This Campaign.

These Wage Earners Are Opposed to Corporations, and Will Not Vote for a Candidate Who Favors Them.

those who wished to avail themselves of it to give previous notice to their foreman, and by keeping their works open on Saturday afternoon for the rest.

Some time in May the bolter makers in the Brown works were required to work overtime. They complied, but when again asked to work over hours they requested the rate of pay customary in other shops in the city—an hour and a half's pay for each hour of overtime. This was refused, and they were told that the Brown company would only give an hour's pay for an hour's work, no matter whether it was after the ten-hour day or not.

The bolter makers demurred to this and were discharged. But, as they were highly skilled men and members of the Bolter Makers' Union, the company found great difficulty in supplying their places.

The bolter makers' helpers, who still remained in the employ of the company after the bolter makers had gone, were asked to take up the work the bolter makers had dropped. The helpers remonstrated, declaring that they were not bolter makers, but only helpers, and could not do the exact work required. They were told, however, that the company only asked them to do their best, and if they would do that it would not complain.

The helpers thereupon went to work as bolter makers. But before long they began to think that if they were good enough for bolter makers' work they were good enough for bolter makers' pay. But on declining to longer work as bolter makers at helpers' wages, they also were discharged.

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